### QUEEN VIC IS TO RETIRE

IN TWO MONTHS HERS WILL BE THE LONGEST ENGLISH REIGN.

Weary, Old and in Ill Health, and Desires to See Prince Albert Safely Sented on the Throne.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Aug. 1 .- The persistent rumors circulating in regard to the health of Queen Victoria and her intention to retire almost immediately in favor of the Prince of Wales have caused quite a sensation in court and other circles. While it is admitted that such reports have become curno denying that her Majesty's declining health is causing much anxiety to her entourage, and it is generally believed that her retirement from public life is only a question of a short time.

According to the programme the Queen, when not on the continent, will reside either at Osborne or Balmoral, and will turn over Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace for the use of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince may not be declared regent, but may exercise the duties of such a position to all intents and purposes. According to the reports in circulation, it is believed that the rumors of the approaching retirement of her Majesty gained much strength from statements attributed to her during her last visit to this city, upon the occasion of the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark. The Queen was said to have repeatedly stated that it was her last visit to London, and to this cause is partly attributed her Majesty's deep emotion when acknowledging the cheers of the crowds lining the route from the palace to the railroad station by her Majesty, where she took the train for Windsor. Tears were seen to be coursing down the Queen's cheeks, and there were other evidences that I twelve months of successful occupation of she was deeply affected by the loyalty and sympathy displayed on all sides. HER REIGN IN BRIEF.

Queen Victoria first saw the light in Kensington Palace May 24, 1819; and ascended the throne June 20, 1837. She is the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III, and of the Princess Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. Abraham Lincoln was then a ten-year-old boy, Gladstone ran about in pantellettes with frills to them and probably trundled a hoop, while Lord Salistury had not yet come into existence. The Duke of Wellington was fresh from his triumphs as Waterloo, and Daniel Webster was in the zenith of his fame. Feb. 10, 1840, Victoria married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Gotha, with whom she had everyone knows, a most happy union. Queen intimated to Mr. Henry Asquith, Prince Albert was singularly handsome, graceful and gifted, and made an ideal husmarried life they were blessed with nine children-four sons and five daughters. Only one English sovereign has occcupied the throne for a longer period than Queen

As Empress of India Queen Victoria's Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the throne, was born at Buckingham Palace Nov. 9, 1841. He studied un-

der private tutors for several years, passed one session of the University of Edinburgh,

spent a year at Oxford, where he atttended lectures, and for four years pursued his course at Cambridge. In 1860 he paid a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was received with the distinction due his rank. He visited Chicago and was entertained at the old Richmond House, on the corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. A great ball was given in his honor on that occasion, which is well remembered by many of the older citizens. In 1858 he was gazetted as colonel in the army, and spent some time in camp at the Currragh, study-

ing military tactics. His marrriage with Princess Alexandria of Denmark took place March 10, 1863. He was chosen president of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1867. At the close of the year 1871 he was seriously ill with typhoni fever, which was about the only dangerous sick-

ness he ever experienced.

The dignity which he esteems most highly was conferred upon him, in 1874 by his election as grand master of Freemasons of England. He succeeded the Marquis of Ripon and was admitted to the office at a lodge held in Albert Hall at South Ken-sington. He was installed May 5, 1875, at Freeman's Hall as first principal of the Royal Arch Freemasons. He figured very prominently at the Paris Exposition, where he used all his efforts to make it a success. He was created a field marshal in the German army on the occasion when he at-tended the court festivities held at Berlin in March, 1883. He has been frequently in financial straits and has been relieved by

WARNED AGAINST LL. spite of the pregarious state of her health, is asked to be especially interested in the coming of the Chinese embassador extraordinary, who has been made so much of in Russia, Germany and France. The Chi- I decided to claim for my side. nese man is booked to arrive in London on Monday, and he will be escorted to Lord Lonsdale's splendid mansion on Carlton House terrace, this city, which has, been secured by the government for the accommodation of Li Hung Chang during the month which he is expected to spend in England. An elaborate series of entertainment and royal events have been arranged

Vanity Fair warns its readers against the members of Li Hung Chang's suite. saying that the bulk of them are quite a low class of men who wouldn't dare to venture into an English or American merchant's private reception room at Shanghai. The newspapers for some time past have contained a mass of matter concerning the visiting Chinaman. It is said that the Chinese Viceroy, when invited to dinner, insists upon dining from his own cuisine before going to the table of his hosts, and he only makes a pretense of dining when he is at the banquets given to him. After the dinner given to him by Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe the German statesman expressed astonishment, it is said, at the fact that Li Hung Chang did not taste any of the dishes piaced before him, whereupon the traveler is reported to

"It is not at my age that one changes one's habits. If I dined with you I would be forced to partake of fare which I did not like. Hence, I prefer to abstain from eating rather than be asked to make a face

at everything not to my taste." Prince Bismarck is reported to have thereupon remarked: "How do you know cuisine, since you have never tried it?" dogs if I served it up at my tables?" This question seems to have silenced the great

German statesman. Li liung Chang takes his meals alone, drinks only cold or warm tea, never eats between meals and takes only two meals a day, one at noon, the other at 7 o'clock. He smokes opium in a silver-mounted pipe, which is specially cared for by one of his servants, and during his meals he takes a puff or two. On the other hand, it is said, the most of the Chinese statesman's suite soon become accustomed to foreign cook-

ery, and drink wine and even beer with The Socialist congress, which has been in session here during the past week, has furnished what is classed as a ridiculous exhibition of impotence and inadequate organization of the simplest details necessary for the conduct of a special congress and the delegates would have been handicapped thereby in any serious attempt to iness, even had there been no discord. Mr. Matthew Maguire, the leader of the American section of the Socialist congress, informed a representative of the Associated Press that absolute ignorance of the principles of the Socialist movement d in the committees appointed to frame the resolutions. The congress has also proved that so wice is the dissimilarity between the foreign and Englishpowerful heart depressants if taken in
seaking delegations that nothing closer is doses of any considerable size.

possible than international sympathy. Con-certed methods are out of the question. The press and the people, while crediting the congress with serious intentions, have been much amused at its helplessness in the face of international dissension.

The British Medical Association opened its annual meeting at Carlisle, on Tuesday, with its various sections well attended. The usual interesting papers were read and the association decided, in response to the Canadian invitation, to hold its meeting of 1897 in Montreal. Before the commission on Indian military expenditures, Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, testified, on Wednesday, that he would not like to put the British Indian troops in front of European soldiers and that he would not like to fight France. Germany or any other army with Indian troops. His remarks have caused the greatest outcry in the press and have raised the most severe comment. The Globe, for instance, says: "Lord Wolseley is no longer our general because. in the one war which many believe inevi-

table, with Russia, our Indian army, which mitted that such reports have become cur- he recklessly insults, will play an impor-rent frequently in previous years, there is tant part, and we should not like to see them called upon to follow such an intensely unpopular commander.' Lord Wolseley's testimony was cabled to India, where it aroused great indignation. A dispatch from Simla, says: "The high authorities fear it wal cause great discon tent among the Indian troops."

> The long and elaborate article by Mr John Morley, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the Nineteenth Century, on arbitration, is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Morley contends that while the line of difference between Secretary Olney and the Marquis of Salisbury is narrow, yet one British non possumus would easily convert it into a risk of a fratricidal war. He strongly opines that what is to be done must be done quickly, and dreads the result of a fatalistic confidence in the wisdom of Downing street. Mr. Morley adds that for the Foreign Office to have arbitrato one of the greatest causes now moving the Western world. If Lord Salisbury fails the question will be set back many years.

Augustin Daly's production of "Love on Crutches," on Tuesday, was received with the greatest favor by the press.

A successful ballad of "Rip Van Winkle." with the Jefferson plot and Planquette's abundant supply under ground. music, was produced at the Alhambra on Wednesday.

Authur Bounchier this week completed the Royalty, a house that for years has never had a run of more than a month to any profit, and which had come to be considered so unlucky that no sort of a run wa possible. Mr. Bounchier will return to the Royalty at the close of his tour in the United States, which he begins in the au-

Yvette Guilbert has signed an engagement for another American trip, in which she will appear in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

A statement was recently printed in some American papers to the effect that the real reason why Mrs. Florence Maybrick has not been released is owing to the personal opposition of Queen Victoria. Her Majesty was reported to have asked for a copy of the evidence, and that because it contained long been deeply in love. It-proved, as allegations of an intrigue with a lover the and, latterly, to Sir Matthew White Ridband. During their twenty-one years of ley, the present Home Secretary, that under no circumstances would she receive or consider any memorial in favor of the rethe throne for a longer period than Queen lea'se of Mrs. Maybrick. At the request of it is said, but the General was busy and Victoria. George III was nominally king Baroness Rouques, Mrs. Maybrick's mothfor fifty-nine years three months and four er, a representative of the press has invesdays, though his powers during the last 'tigated the story, and is abie, on the highnine years of his life were vested in his son | est official authority, to state that the story as regent. Henry III comes next with a has absolutely no foundation in fact. Not record of fifty-six years, while Queen Eliz- only has her Majesty never intimated any abeth's celebrated reign lasted only forty- wishes in the matter, nor requested any wishes in the matter, nor requested any copy of the evidence, but she has never expressed, officially, any opinion in the case rule extends over nearly one and a half to any Home Secretary, whose action, if it million square miles with a population of was decided to release Mrs. Maybrick, her was decided to release Mrs. Maybrick, her Majesty would not interfere with.

The Maybrick case came up in the House of Commons again yesterday, when the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, was asked whether the government would lay on the table the statement of the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, which attracted so much comment in March last. He replied that the government could not do so, as the course was unusual and undesirable, and as the letter was written in his private capacity, and not in his capacity as a judge. It was stated in March that the present Home Secretary had recommended the Maybrick case and had practically decided in Mrs. Maybrick's favor, but that the Lord Chancellor, Baron Halsbury, to whom the case was subsequently referred, had pronounced against the unfortunate woman, and Mr. Henry Asquith, the late Home Secretary, was also quoted as intimating that he was opposed to the release of the prisoner. Both these opinions were contrary, it is believed, to that of the Lord Chief Justice, who is said, in the letter referred to in Parliament yesterday, to have expressed the belief that Mrs. Maybrick was unjustly

#### SECURED HIS SIDE OF THE SHED. A Double Tenement Man Details His Woes with a Neighbor.

Lewiston Journal. "Say, did you ever have two families in a house?" asked a well-known Auburn man yesterday. "Well, under the right conditions you can make it so blamed interesting that you won't want a vacation. "Last rent I had, the tenant upstairs wanted the same side of the cellar that | and he could secure the extra 2,000 gallons. lover of horses, he realized his greatest ambition on the turf this year by winning in cellars are. We never argued it out, neighbor and I. Some folks who live in the I wanted; or, perhaps, I wanted the same same house get out in the yard or in the The matter was left to Assistant Secrebarn and punch the air full of holes and tary of War Doe when claim was made up-Preparations for the reception of Li call each other bad names. Neighbor and on the department for the money, and he Hung Chang continue, and her Majesty, in I didn't descend to that. We never said a recommended that the sum be paid over. word. But, Jerus'lum, how we did wrastle | although the Quartermaster-general was silently for that one particular side of the still not satisfied, and insisted that the

> rode home with the man to see that he left them on my side of the cellar, or what "Next day when I went home for dinner wife said that neighbor had moved the apples over to the other side of the cellar. I went down and moved the apples back. Next day neighbor got on his muscle and

> sashayed them across again. "I've always wished I had a cyclometer on those barrels so that I could tell how many miles they traveled without guessing at it. Neighbor and I never caught each other doing the great roll act. We never mentioned it in our conversation. It might have been the rise and fall of the tide that shifted the barrels, or the attraction of the planet Jupiter for all that we said to

each other. eaten. Not a day passed that the barrels didn't make the trip. When the apples pipe leading into the well. It was followed were out we kept up the jig with the empty along for some distance, and led to a point barrels. I was just figuring out some sort of a gravity arrangement so that the barrels would tumble over and roll back themselves every time neighbor moved them. when we both came to a sort of realizing sense and I broke up the barrels and my wife used 'em for kindlings.

"To tell the truth, about this time our new woodshed. While it was being built I caught my neighbor out several times, into the well itself. looking over the interior arrangements. He lidn't know I was looking at him, or at | least I guess he didn't. He watched me, though, when I was out in the woodshed for I caught him at it. But we didn't say anything. Yet both of us knew that we had picked upon the very same side.
"But that's the time I did up neighbor.

I got on the right side of the carpenter and found out just when he was going to that you would not like our good German | drive the last nail. Then I gave a hurryup order for four cords of wood and two so long as the government chose to keep "That is true," the Chinaman is credited I tons of coal, 'delivered where I say and with having replied, "but would you eat I before dinner.' He wasn't looking for coal with pleasure the Chinese dish of rats and and wood this time o' year. And when he to be used for drinking or bathing purgot home at noon neighbor went out and looked and lost his appetite. He went to the landlord about it, but that didn't move

### Causes of Headache.

Dr. Cyrus Edson. The ordinary headache which is so extremely common among the inhabitants of our Atlantic seaboard towns is the outcome of conditions affecting the nerves through impoverished blood containing poisonou matter absorbed from badly-digested food So-called liver torpidity and the catarrha affections due to our changeable climat also aid in affecting its spread. Nervous exhaustion, due to irregular and fast living, plays an important part in its causation. Nervous strain, especially of the eyes and inflamed tissues about the internal bones of the nose are special causes. Nerve irritation, which is but poorly understood by the general reader, is a prolific cause of so-called nervous headache. I know of no more dangerous practice than to treat headache pain blindly with drugs. Of course, outdoor exercise is the best possible thing for permanent cure. It is very easy to relieve most forms of headache by means of the coal-tar derivatives, of which so many are in the drug market. These form the basis of the many headache cures found on the druggists' shelves. Their use Is not entirely without danger, for they are

Stream Into a Hole in the Ground, and Then He Pumped It Out.

Washington Letter in St. Louis Republic. Within the last few days an investigation has been made which has resulted in unearthing one of the most remarkable attempts to defraud the national government that has ever come to light. It is all in connection with the plan to supply the military post at Fort Myer with an abundant and satisfactory water system. Fort Myer is in Virginia, just across the river

from Washington. Not long ago it was thought that the problem had been solved and that hereafter the fort would have all the clear, pure water that was needed from a never-failing well. To-day the War Department officials are up against the fact that the well in which some of them placed such reliance is as dry as a bone or as a campaign orator after a long speech on a hot day. What is more; there never was any water in the well, or, at least, had it not been for the ingenuity of the human mind there never

would have been. Several years ago when the need of a better water supply for Fort Myer became evident Congress appropriated \$100,000 for tion alone would be nothing but a disaster | the purpose, the plan being to tap the source of the water supply of the city of Washington. The scheme met with some opposition, and there were those who thought that all the water needed ought | going now at to be obtained on the premises, and that the nature of the ground was such that there would be no difficulty in finding an

> Several propositions were made, all looking to the same end. Among these, one was adopted as the most feasible. It was an offer from reputable parties to dig a well which would furnish at least fifty thousand gallons of pure water every twenty-four hours. The contract price was \$8,000, which meant a saving of \$92,000 to the government, and it was accepted, with the understanding that if the flow was less | A few pieces of Black India Silks-good than the stipulated amount, or if the qual- | 65c value at ity was not satisfactory, not a cent was to

The site for the first well was selected by Quartermaster-general Batchelder. It was near a little stream and convenient to the post. The original understanding was that a company was to be organized to do the work, and ex-Representative Maish, of Pennsylvania, the counsel for the company, was to be its president, but for some reason the company did not materialize and the contract was finally made, in 1893, with Colonel Maish himself as the chief | ity go at party to it.

FIRST WELL A FAILURE. Work was at once started and the well was sunk. It was not long, however, before the hole had gone down far enough to reach a stratum of granite, beyond which there was no use in seeking for water. The well was thereupon abandoned. An effort was made to see General Batchelder, it is said, but the General was busy and tractors that if they would dig another well a short distance from the first site it would be perfectly satisfactory.

The actual work of digging was sublet to a professional well digger from Pennsylvania, who agreed to secure the desired amount of the proper quality for one-half the sum named in the original contract. He was to pay all the expenses of the work, and if the water was not forthcoming neither was the money to be. A second well was dug and the contractor claimed to have found water at a much shorter distance from the surface of the earth than anyone had supposed was possible. Some of the water was submitted to a chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who is an expert in the analysis of aqua pura, and his report was to the effect that the water was of the highest quality and far superior to the city water.

This was in the summer of 1894. The water was to have been tested once a month during June, July and August, but before the second test was made the subcontractor reported one day that the well had been filled up, presumably by some malicious person, with scrap iron, and it was his opinion that a cannoon ball had been dropped down the hole.

General Batchelder was not satisfied with the second well, anyhow, and declined to accept it, even if it could be reclaimed. He himself named a third site, and the work on that was carried out last summer. | lively while they last. | Cras and plain Linen Skirts—the kind they ask you \$2 and \$2.50 for elsewhere, go accept it, even if it could be reclaimed. He Again it was not long before the subcon-tractor reported that he had found water in plenty. The Quartermaster-general was still suspicious, however, but the claim was made that if 50,000 gallons of water

was obtainable every day, and it could stand the chemical test, it made no difference from what depth it came. The water stood the test all right, and the chemist reported it to be of superior quality. But the flow was only 48,000 gallons a day, with the assistance of an eighthorse power pump. The subcontractor insisted that in a week or two, when he had time to go a little deeper and increase the diameter of the hole, it would be all right At the end of the appointed time a twelve-hour test showed that water was flowing at the rate of 60,000 gallons, or an excess of 10,000 over the required amount. water could not possibly be there.

Last November the \$8,000 was paid, and the well was turned over to the Quartermaster-general's office for use. Up to recently, however, no attempt was made to supply the water from the well to the der sent to St. Louis for some expert well diggers to come on and investigate the whole mattter, and an effort was made to locate the second well. For some time this was fruitless, until Colonel Maish came to their assistance, and the site was found. The well had been filled and grown over with underbrush. For some reason, possi-Batchelder ordered an excavation.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED. This was a few days ago, and the workmen had gone only about six feet when they came upon a four-inch terra cotta in the stream itself.

About 100 feet from the mouth of the well, down stream and around a bend, hidden away in a clump of bushes, was a small dam, sufficient, however, to turn half or two-thirds of the water into the pipes, and so, with a slight downward drop, on

The mystery was solved. The water that was pumped from the well was not diverted for any purpose, and the result was that whenever the pump was set to work 50,000 gallons a day ran back into the little stream, down to the dam, back to the well, down a wooden trough, which had been constructed so that not a drop of the precious fluid should be lost into the stream. Like Tennyson's brook, it could go on forever, or at least the pump running. Of course, if any of the water had been carried off to the fort poses, the supply in the stream would soon have given out.

A further investigation has since been made, which shows that the third well was supplied with water from the stream in practically the same manner. The first pipe line was not sufficient to furnish 50,000 gallons a day, but when a three-inch terra cotta pipe was laid alongside of the first. the volume was readily increased to 60,000 gallons. In point of fact, while the matter has been kept as quiet as possible, it is said that there was actually no water in any of the three wells. To say that the War Department officials

are nettled about the affair is to put it mildly. Assistant Secretary Doe is out of town. General Batchelder is understood to have a good deal of the "I-told-you-so" about him. It was the very audacity of the scheme that resulted in its success, and up to the present time no one has been abie even to guess when the pipes could have been laid without the work being seen by some one. It was a most ingenious method, yet it depended largely on luck to go through, for the moment the water was pumped away for actual use the whole thing would have been discovered. It is understood that the matter has been aid before the Department of Justice, and

that efforts have been made to locate the

smooth subcontractor. As soon as he had

received his money he returned to his

home in Pennsylvania, and letters received rom him by a friend in this city stated that he was preparing to leave for South

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25c a yd. All our fine 25c Dimities-every yard actually reduced to

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A large lot of Wash Silks in checks, stripes and broken plaids—a quality we

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69c a yd. WEST AISLE.

### Black Goods

Wool Ground Mohair Figures: Sicilian Ground Large Figures; also, the new plain Sharkskin Serges and Henriettas at

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Shirt Waists The Waists here are the kind of waists you want-made right, of the right kind of materials, and the prices are more than

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SECOND FLOOR.

\$1.49 Figured Brilliantine Skirts, very stylish and swell-well worth \$3.75 and \$4, go at

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### Millinery

Leghorn Hats, and good ones, too, go at 19c each

White Straw Sailors, with ribbon band and leather sweatband. Sailors worth 75c 29c each

For to-morrow-Monday only-you may have your choice of any sailor in our entire stock, and some of them are marked as high as \$4.50, for just \$1.98

A table of trimmed Hats, which includes hats worth from \$1.98 to \$3.50, go for 50c, 75c and \$1.50 A novelty for wheel women that will

probably be popular. 'Tis a Bicycle Tur-ban, with felt brim and silk shepard's plaid crown. We want you to see it. SECOND FLOOR.

### Wash Goods

and colors, regularly sold at 8c, at, a yard, 2 1-2c

20 different styles in Dimities, figures and dots, real 10c value, at, a yard,

15 pieces of Loretta Lawns, in both light and dark grounds, dotted with pretty figures. A 20c value at, a yard,

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#### The Final Clearing Parasols Half Price

You may have your choice of any Black or Colored Parasol in our house at just half the marked price. The \$10 fine Chiffon-trimmed Parasols go

The \$5 ones, including the fine Silk Warp Taffeta, Dresdens, go at

\$2.50

The \$3 ones, including a variety of all-silk Taffetas, in black, brown, navy, heliotrope, black and white, etc., go at

\$1.50 The \$2.50 ones, in both light and dark colored stripes, in a variety of colors, go at

And all the \$2 kind go at

Plain White China Silk Parasols, the \$1.50 89c

> \$1.39 RIGHT OF ENTRANCE.

The \$2.50 kind, with one to three ruffles,

### A Table Tale Of a Table Sale

It won' take long for the telling of the tale, for we are not going to spoil such a good story by too much talk. Sufficient to say (and when we say a thing our guarantee is behind it) that these are by far the best table values seen this summer in Indianapolis-better values than are likely to be seen again for some time. You would do well to take advantage of them.

50 fine finished ANTIQUE TABLES, with 16-inch top and 12-inch bottom shelf, at apiece .....

25 ANTIQUE TABLES, with 21-inch top, at apiece ........

28 ANTIQUE TABLES, with 24-inch top, highly finished, at apiece .....

36 QUARTERED OAK TABLES, polish finish, 24-inch top, at apiece .....

15 fancy QUARTERED OAK and IMITATION MA-HOGANY TABLES, sold regularly at from \$2.50 to \$4, at a piece. ......

Four Special Values in FINE TABLES, at \$3.50, \$3.98, \$4.25 and..... Two remarkable values in LIBRARY TABLES.

18 imitation and Quartered Oak Tables, size 26x38 inches, made with heavy fluted legs and brass feet, sold regulary at \$15, at apiece ..... Eight extra large TABLES, size 30 by 54 inches, with

heavy French legs, at a piece ...... EXTENSION TABLES, fine finish, 6 foot size.....

SOLID OAK TABLES, with carved frames, fluted legs and corners, at \$7.98, \$8.98 and ......

Go to the Fourth Floor for Tables.

## \$4.50

wear department it means that the values are something extraordinary. The ordinary selling is much less than other stores. These numbers are all special. Gowns at 39c, 49c and 75c. Drawers, with tucks and Hamburg edgng, at 29c and 50c.

Corset Covers, all sizes and embroidery

#### Linens

Good Cotton Crash, 2c a yard. Check Glass Toweling, 5c a yard. Hemmed Huck Towels, 81-3c each. 20c Hemmed Towels, 15c. 35c Fringed Huck Towels, 25c. 54-inch Cream Damask, 21c a yard. 72-inch Cream Damask, 47c a yard. 66-inch Bleached Damask, 45c a yard. 76-inch Bleached Damask, 56c a yard. 72-inch Bleached Damask, 69c a yard. EAST AISLE.

trimmed, at 25c, 29c and 50c. SECOND FLOOR.

Men's Summer Neckwear, Band and Shield Bows, Four-in-hands and Club Ties, have been from 10c to 25c. Your choice,

#### Monday, for 2c each

Hosiery and Underwear fine Vests and Pants just picked up at a

bargain. They are worth from 50c to \$1, but you may have your choice for 25c each

About 100 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, in Hermsdorf black, with ribbed tops, tans, slates and black boots, with fancy colored tops, worth 25c and 25c, now

15c a pair EAST AISLE.

#### BOOKS St. Nicholas, you know the magazine. Well, we've 20 sets, of two volumes each.

the regular price of which is \$3.50. To-morrow we shall place them on sale at just \$2,50 a set. Only 20 sets. A miscellaneous lot of Books that have always sold at 10c go at just 3c each

Books on the money question. "Gold or Silver," 18c.
"Money. Silver and Finance," 18c.
"A Tale of Two Nations," 18c.
"Coin's Financial School," 18c.
"Coin Up to Date, 18c.
REAR OF EAST AISLE.

Glass and Chinaware Crystal Glass Water Sets, Gold Band Pitcher and six Tumblers, 68c a set. Glass covered Pitchers, keeps ice from melting, 38c each.

Decorated Glass Wine Sets, decanter, tray and six glasses, for \$1; regular price, The new Glass Lemon Squeezer, large

100-piece English Dinner Sets, \$5.75. 112-piece English Dinner Sets, gold line; regular price, \$15, now \$10. 12-piece Decorated Tollet Sets for \$3.85. Glass Table Tumblers, for jelly, 2c each,

BASEMENT. BASEMENT

3-gallon Water Cooler, regular price, \$1.50, 2-quart painted Sprinkling Can, regular price, 18c, for 9c.
4-quart Percelain-lined Kettles, 19c.

Tin Fruit Cans, 39c a dozen. Slop Pails, 15c. Fly Paper, 4 double sheets for 5c. Witchkloth, the silver polishing wonder,

Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate re-duced from 15c, 25c and 50c to 10c, 19c and 39c. Sample drink free. All the Refrigerators we have left will go at one-half the real value. Great reductions in Baby Carriages.

Trunks at bargain prices.

## PETIS DRY GOODS CO.

America, where he had made contracts for | pression that we hear frequently employed digging other wells. So far as can be learned not the slightest blame attaches to Colonel Maish and his associates, and it is generally admitted that they have lost more than the govern-

ment by the fraud.

COMMON SAYINGS. post. Several weeks ago General Batchel- Origin of Some That We Often Use

"It is not the cheese," meaning it is not the right thing, bears no application, as you might naturally think, to the product of the dairy. It is simply a corruption of "It is not what I would choose." Chaucer bly to satisfy his own curiosity, General says: "To cheese whether she would marry him or not," and in an old poem I

> 'Now thou might cheese How thou couetist to call me. Now thou knowst all mi names." "The stool of repentance" that some of you make frequent allusions to after you have endeavored to climb upon it on mentally foggy mornings, when the memory of the convivialities of the night before hang like a cloud over you, has a religious derivation. Originally it was a low stool placed in front of the pulpit in Scotland on which persons who had incurred an ecclesiastical censure were placed during divine service. When the service was over the penitent had to stand on the stool and receive the minister's rebuke.

> That other metaphor that has reference to bibulous conduct, "Take a hair of the dog that bit you," whereby you mean that if your headache had its origin in champagne, champagne should be your morning tipple, and if your mental pangs had their origin in beer, beer should be your matutinal beverage, also had its origin among the canny Scots. In that country there is a popular belief that a few hairs of the dog that bit you, if applied to the wound, will prevent an attack of hydro-phobia. Some old fellow wrote a few lines

upon this subject, running in this wise:

"Take the hair, it's well written,

Of the dog by which you are bitten; Work off one wine by his brother, And one labor with another. Cook with cook, and strife with strife Business with business, wife with wife.' "It will probably surprise many of my young women listeners to hear that the expression, "Oh, dear me," which is next on the list which I am considering, is really a profanity, and means nothing more or less than "Oh, my God." way that I reach this result is very simple. The expression is nothing more or less than a corruption of the Latin "Oh, Deus meus," or the French "Oh, mon Dieu," or the Italian "O mio Dio," each and all of which mean simply "Oh, my God." May be some of my fair friends will make less use of that phrase after this explanation of its meaning The metaphor, "Deaf as an adder," has a biblical origin. In the Psalms we find

these words: "The deaf adder stoppeth her ears and will not hearken to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so These words, however, do not explain why the adder should be spoken of as deaf, but the solution of that problem is found in an old tradition. In Eastern countries if a viper enters the house snake charmer is sent for, who entices the serpent into a bag. But, according to an old superstition, the asp stops his ears, when the charmer utters his incantation. by applying one ear to the ground and twisting his tail into the other.

Having /'a bee in his bonnet" is an ex-

during times of political excitement. But it bears little reference to the little insects that are the joy of the apiarist's heart. There are two explanations of its origin. In ancient times the connection between bees and the soul was generally maintained, and Mahomet admitted bees to Paradise. The ancients spoke of souls as bees. Hence it was that the moon was called a bee by the priestesses of Ceres, the Goddess of Agriculture, and one who has become a lunatic or moon-struck was said to have "bees in his head." adays we speak of Blaine, for instance, as having had the presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet, although we do not mean to

insinuate that he was at all lacking men-Another explanation of the origin of the term is founded upon the fact that the Anglo-Saxons carried a jewel or orna ment in their caps, which was known by the name of "beh." But that sort of a bee should not buzz, and so, therefore, I am inclined to place credence in the first theory I have given.

When you tell a man to "shell meaning thereby that he shall hand forth his money, you are unconsciously making allusion to the cowries or little shells which are used in southern Asia, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa and in the Philippine islands in place of coin. Escaping by the "skin of his teeth" is another popular phrase derived from the Bible. In the book of Job we find these words: "I am escaped by the skin of my "Going to my uncle's" had its origin in oun on the Latin word uncus,

which goods are shot when redeemed. Be

brokers employed a hook to lift redeemed articles from their storage places. Impe-cunious Oxford students came to speak or pledging their valuables as sending them "to the uncus," and this in time became corrupted into uncle and hence our present application of the term. The term "mare's nest" frequently puzzled me after I can to know that mares did not do their breeding in that way. It is applied, as you know, to one's making what is supposed to be a great discovery, but which turns out to be all moonshine. An old-time writer gives this explanation of its origin: "What we call a nightmare was by our forefathers supposed to be the Saxon demon Mera or Mare, a kind of vampire, sitting on the sleeper's chest. These vampires were said to be the guardians of hid treasures, over which brooded as hens over their eggs, and the place where they sat was termed their nest. When any me supposes he has made a great discovery we ask if he has discov-

the vampire keeps guard over hypothetical "A pretty kettle of fish" is a term that springs from an English fete champetre. n which salmon is the chief fish provided. It is a species of American picnic, in which, by the side of a salmon river, one of the king of lish is placed in a large cauldron, and, after being cooked, is partaken of in gypsy fashion. The inevitable discomfort of this sort of entertainment gave rise to the phrase that I have men-

To "kick the bucket" comes to us from Lincolnshire, England. In that locality a pulley is variously known as a "buckler" and a "bucket." When pigs are killed they are hung by their hind legs on a "bucket," with their heads downward, and oxen are hauled up in a similar manner. When swine or cattle are thus placed they are said to have "kicked the bucket."

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Inotes, treasury notes, sliver certificates and what not—is dependent upon the maintenance in the treasury of a reserve of gold believed to be sufficient to redeem any believed to be suffici are said to have "kicked the bucket."

A GREAT HISTORIC TABLET.

the Crashing of Israel by Egypt. The Century.

Last winter I was permitted to excavate along a part of the ruin-strewn desert at Thebes and to examine the sites of temples which stand there. On these few furlongs I found that there had been seven temples of the kings of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties, about 1450-1150 E. C. Most of these I entirely cleared out; the largest piece of ail-the great buildings around the Rameseum-being the clearance of the Egyptian Research Account worked by Mr. Quibell. Each site gave us some return in information or objects, but the most valuable of the sites, as proved, was one of the least inviting. A field of stone chips showed where the funeral temple of Merenptah had stood; and, left in the ruins, I found the great granite tablet bearing the long inscription of Merenptah about his Libyan war and his Syrian war, and naming Israel. This tablet is over ten feet high, over five

feet wide, and over a foot thick, of one flawless block of very fine-grained granite, cr, rather, syenite. It was first cut by one of the most sumptuous kings of Egypt, Amenhotep III, brilliantly polished as flat and glassy as a mirror, and engraved with a scene of the king offering to Amen, the god of Thebes, and an inscription of about three thousand hieroglyphs recording his offerings and glorifying the god. His son Akhenaten, who strove after a higher faith, crased all figures and inscriptions of Amen, and so effaced most of his father's fine a hook. At the present time English carving on this great tablet. This, howpawnshops have spouts down through ever, was all re-engraved by Seti I, about fifty years later, as a restoration. fore these came into use, however, pawnsome two centuries after it had been erected in the temple of Amenhotep III, Medid stone, and stole it for his own purpose. Not taking the trouble to rework it, he simply built the face of it into his own wall, and engraved on the comparatively rough back of the block. At the top he figured a scene of the king offering to Amen, and below an inscription very nearly as large as that of Amenhotep III on the other side. The painting of the sculptured figures still remains as fresh as on the day it was done, for, as the tablet fell face forward when the temple was destroyed, the side belonging to Merenptah ay downward, while that of Amenhotep III was uppermost. In the ruins, then, amid the fragments of columns and foundations, heaped over with a foot or two of stone chips, this grand block had lain since about the time of the Trojan war. All Greek history, Reman and mediaevalthe prophets, Christianity and Islam-have swept along while this was waiting unsusered a mare's nest, or the place where pected, with its story of the wars of Pha-

> of Israel. A Preposterous System.

raoh of the Hard Heart and his crushing

Philadelphia Times. Ex-President Harrison has pertinently re-

marked, in speaking of our irrational currency system, which imposes upon the government an important part of the business of a bank without the corresponding fa-cilities, that a bank which has to transact back alone. all its business in public is at a fatal dis-

not tragic. Public credit in the whole enormous volume of currency-United States

notes that may be presented from time to time for that purpose. Yet the treasury has no way of acquiring gold in the ordinary way of business, as a bank would have, or of maintaining its reserve by limiting its loans. It can only pay out the gold as long as it lasts and then buy or borrow more by public advertisement, And every fluctuation in the reserve is announced from day to day, and every evidence of decline serves to stimulate the

drain. It is the most preposterous system

that ever was conceived by man, or rather

that rational men ever allowed to come

about, for it never was deliberately de-

signed. It has been brought into this mud-

dle simply by listening to all sorts of cranks and schemers and trying to satisfy them, with one concession after another, each a farther departure from sound ADVENTURES OF A WHEELWOMAN,

Two Exciting Incidents of a Thirty-Mile Spin in Oregon. Morning Oregonian. The days of "the foot log and the trail" are not yet passed in Oregon, and the pioneers who broke the trails and put the foot logs across the "branches" will be

interested in learning how they answer for bicycle travel. friends at Roseburg, and a few days since she started from there to visit relatives plished bicyclist, and got along very well on her journey for about twenty-five miles, when the road gave out. She found a trail, which she followed for about a mile, when she came to a foot log over a narrow but deep stream. She was afraid to try to walk across the log with her wheel, but having confidence in her skill as a rider deter-mined to ride across. When about half way over something went wrong, and she and the wheel plunged into the stream and went to the bottom. She arose to the surface, and being a good swimmer, succeeded in reaching the shore. She then demained at the bottom. Securing a long pole with a limb near the end which formed a hook, she started in to fish for her bicycle, and, after some trouble, yanked it out. The trail beyond the creek was level and in good condition, and as night was approaching, she concluded to mount and make a desperate effort to reach her destination. She had just got under good headway and she was scorehing along when she saw a bear on the road ahead. The bear seemed the worse scared of the two, and stood staring in amazement at the strange whe figure approaching, the wet and dr bloomers sticking closely to the limbs of the rider, giving her a weird appearance, As has been remarked, the Portland woman was a skilled rider, and having been accustomed to having everybody clear the way for her, she was not going to back down for a bear, so she charged down on him at full speed, ringing her bell like mad. The

her friends. She did not attempt to come

"Come guick," cried the girl in the crim-

bear, seeing certain death or six months in the hospital inevitable, wheeled out of

the path, and the lady whirled by in a blaze of golden glory. She did not stop to look

back, but "put her best foot forward" and

fortunately soon arrived at the house of

Seaside Illusions.